

(No Model.)

L. A. MERRITHEW.

SHOE OR SLIPPER.

No. 386,840.

Patented July 31, 1888.

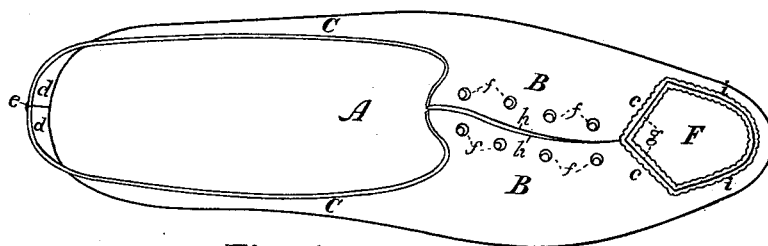


Fig. 1

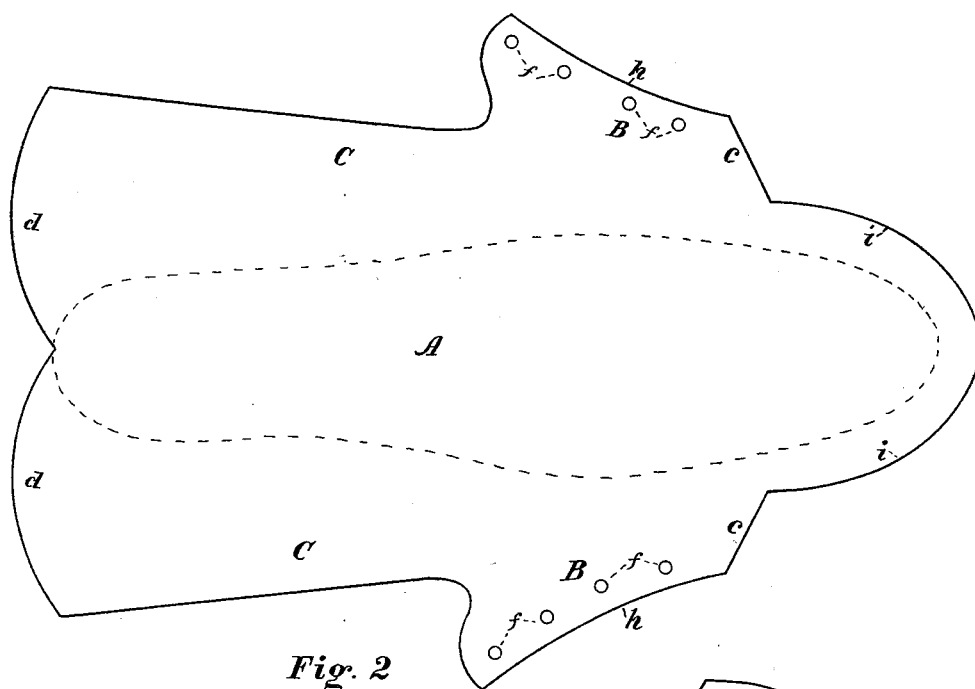


Fig. 2

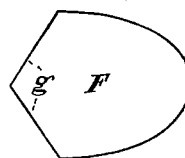


Fig. 3

Witnesses
Harry D. Stewart
M. H. Marshall

Inventor
Levi A. Merrithew
By his Attorney
Percy W. J. Lander

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LEVI A. MERRITHEW, OF STOCKTON, MAINE.

SHOE OR SLIPPER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 386,840, dated July 31, 1888.

Application filed November 30, 1887. Serial No. 256,494. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LEVI A. MERRITHEW, a citizen of the United States, residing at Stockton, in the county of Waldo and State of Maine, have invented a new and useful Shoe or Slipper; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, which will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

My invention relates to an improved shoe or slipper belonging to that class called the moccasin, and is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 shows a plan of my complete shoe. Fig. 2 is a plan of the cut or pattern of the same. Fig. 3 is a plan of the tip.

Similar letters of reference refer to like parts throughout the different figures.

The object of my invention is to manufacture a moccasin shoe or slipper with as few seams as possible and of such a cut as will prevent waste of stock, to have the seams come at the places that receive the least strain, to obviate any ripping of the same, to do away with all side seams, economize in the manufacture, and still produce a more durable and better article for the trade.

I accomplish my object by cutting from a piece of leather the pattern shown in Fig. 2, which consists of the sole, quarters, counter, and part of the vamp cut integral and of such proportions as to cover the bottom of the foot, turn up all around the same, and have the two sides extend over the instep, meeting each other at the front, completely inclosing the foot with the exception of a small opening over the toe.

In manufacturing this shoe very little crimping is necessary. The sole portion A, with the sides, quarters, and counters, connected as hereinafter described, easily adapt themselves to the shape of the last with comparatively little stretching.

The quarters C C, connected with the sole portion A, extend rearward along the sole, ending in the rounded parts *d d*, intersecting each other at the center of the heel. The two parts *d d* are brought together with a butt-joint and stitched with the same stitch used in manufacturing moccasins. When the parts *d d* are united, they form the back or counter of the shoe, and, being cut integral with the

sole, require no further seams to connect them. The joining of the two parts *d d* bends the quarters C C up around the sides of the foot into proper form, and is all that is necessary to complete this part of the shoe.

Extending from the forward part of the quarters C C are projecting wing like extensions B B, which turn up each side of the instep and meet each other at the top or front of the vamp, entirely cover the top or front of the foot with the exception of a small opening over the toe. Eyelet-holes *f f* are punched near the meeting edges *h h* of the vamp B B, through which the tying-strings are inserted, as this opening is left to facilitate an easy entrance of the foot into the shoe.

Into the opening left below the meeting edges *h h* of the vamp portion B B is a small sector-shaped piece of leather, F, which is called the "tip," and just fills the aperture over the toes. The angular shaped part *g*, the apex of which comes at the junction of the extended side portions or vamp B B, is stitched to the edges *cc* with the ordinary butt seam stitch. The rounded front *i i* of the sole portion A turns up around the toe and just meets the circular edge of the sector-shaped tip F, to which it is sewed. This part of the shoe is now finished, as the seam around the tip F includes all the stitching required.

The front seam around the tip F, together with the seam *e*, uniting the rear ends *d d* of the quarters at the heel, are all the seams and stitching required in the whole shoe. The front seam, coming so low down on the toe, receives little, if any, strain during the wearing of the shoe, as it is located below the point that continually wrinkles when bending the foot in walking.

The extending sides or vamp B B, being integral with the sole A and quarters C C, extending up over the instep and meeting at the top of the latter, do away with any and all side seams. Consequently there is not a seam in the whole shoe that occurs at a place that is liable to rip.

The tip F in the construction may be made of different and fancy leather, if desired, which will add greatly to the beauty and finish of the shoe when completed.

Having thus described my invention, what I

claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent,
is—

1. The improved cut or pattern for shoes or
slippers, consisting of the sole A, the quarters
5 C C, extending round the same, ending in the
intersecting rounded parts *d d*, the extending
sides B B, cut to meet over the instep and ex-
tend down the front almost to the toe, and the
rounded toe portion *i i*, turning up around the
10 toe, all cut integral, substantially as described.
2. The combination of the sole A, cut in-

tegral with the quarters C C, extending round
the same, uniting at the heel, the extending
sides B B, meeting over the instep and form-
ing the front of the shoe, and the rounded toe 15
turning up around the same, with the short
sector-shaped tip F, connecting the parts *i i*
and *c c*, substantially as described.

LEVI A. MERRITHEW.

Witnesses:

HARRY D. STEWART,
M. H. WARDWELL.